

RECESS FOR TWO WEEKS PROPOSED

Legislature May Give Committees Time to Perfect Details of Tax Code.

ADOPT CONFERENCE REPORT

Substitute for Tavenner Amendment Gives Localities Right to Tax Intangibles.

The final vote on the administration's tax bill, constituting the new system of taxation to be established in Virginia, may be delayed two weeks.

This does not mean that sentiment in the General Assembly in favor of the partial segregation scheme has suffered a setback. Conditions not entirely unforeseen have materialized that make it inadvisable, if not reckless, the adoption by the Legislature within the brief time intervening before the prescribed time for adjournment of the thirty days' special session the adoption of a new tax code.

SITUATION IS ANNOYING TO SEGREGATION ADVOCATES

The situation is annoying to the segregationists and to many of the following of the Tax Commission. But it is neither reckless nor discouraging. It means simply that at least two weeks more must be consumed in consummating the important work for which the extraordinary session of the General Assembly was called.

If it is decided that the way out of the dilemma is the appointment of a joint committee and ordering a two weeks' recess, there is no doubt as to the perfected tax bill being ready for acceptance when the Legislature is reconvened.

Leaders of the opposing elements in the House last night declined to admit that any complications had developed that necessitate a two weeks' recess. Members of the Senate, who attended the night session of the House of Delegates, expressed mild surprise when asked concerning the reported agreement between the leaders in both houses to support a proposition for the recess, in preference to a two weeks' extension of the session.

NIGHT SESSION DEVOTED TO DEBATE ON AMENDMENTS

The session last night was devoted to action and debate on the proposed amendments to the committee substitute for Senate Bill No. 62, as passed by the Senate. These amendments had been printed by order of the House. They may be, and probably will be, augmented by other amendments. The bill is the measure creating a State Advisory Board on Taxation and county and city boards of review of assessments. It defines the powers and duties of the boards, fixes the compensation of the members of these boards and appropriates money to carry out the provisions of the act. It provides also for the review of assessments on intangible personal property, income and money, and provides penalties for violations of the act.

Most of the amendments framed by the Finance Committee were accepted by the House last night. A few were passed by. Amendments for which Delegate Oliver, their sponsor, made a hard fight, were rejected. Some of the amendments offered by Delegate Reed, the former Mayor of Portsmouth, were adopted, others rejected. The session was more interesting from a spectacular view than progressive.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS IS ADOPTED BY HOUSE

The event of the day in the General Assembly yesterday was the report of the conference of the Senate and House on the tax bills, which did not come until after the segregationists had spent several anxious hours in the morning. The recess finally got together on a substitute for the Tavenner amendment to the House segregation bill, recommending that the Senate recede from its position and accept this substitute.

The report of the conference was reported to the two branches, and was accepted by both. The amended segregation bill, as amended in conference, authorized the levy of optional local taxes on intangibles as follows:

Cities to levy, at option, a 20-cent tax; County Board of Supervisors to levy a 30-cent road tax; incorporated towns, which are not taxed for county roads, to levy a 30-cent tax, said tax to be used for any purpose; citizens of towns which keep up their own streets not to be taxed by the county in which the towns are situated all bank stock excepted, and unless the bank bill should be passed, fixing the rate at 1.65, the stock to be taxed according to the full State and local rates.

FULL TEXT OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT

The full text of the conference report follows: "Amendment proposed by the Conference Committee to House Bill No. 8, 'On page 4, line 2, after the word only,' insert the following: provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any city from levying a tax upon said segregated intangible personal property assessed to the residents therein at a rate not to exceed 20 cents upon the \$100 of assessed valuation thereof; nor to prevent the boards of Supervisors of any county from levying a district road tax on all said segregated intangible personal property assessed to the residents in the magisterial district proposed to be used exclusively for the construction and repair of roads located within the magisterial district in which said levy is

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VEILED IN MYSTERY

Police Fail to Fathom Murder of Priest and Housekeeper.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., February 9.—A double murder, veiled in mystery, was discovered to-day, when the bodies of Rev. Joseph Hebriss and his housekeeper, Miss Iva Gillman, were found in the rectory of St. Andrew's Lithuanian Church here. There were bullet wounds in both bodies and a rope was tightly tied about the neck of each.

Miss Gillman's body was found in an attic room, the door of which was locked and the key broken in the lock. Mr. Hebriss's body was on the floor of his study on the first floor. The rectory had been ransacked. Tools used by burglars were found in the house.

The police say they have no clue to the identity of the murderer. It is known the priest had received threatening letters demanding money.

WILHELMINA IN PORT

American Vessel Goes to Falmouth to Await Action by British.

FALMOUTH, February 9 (via London).—The American steamer Wilhelmina, with a food cargo aboard for Germany, arrived here late to-day. The captain of the Wilhelmina said he came to Falmouth of his own free will, and had no prize crew aboard.

A wireless message from the vessel on her arrival, but it has not been announced what action was taken. The Wilhelmina lies in the stream with the American flag flying. She had a rough passage, officers describing it as the worst in their experience.

INQUIRY AT STANDSTILL

Witnesses Throw Little Light on Alleged Wholesale Murders.

YONKERS, N. Y., February 9.—Inquiry into the deaths of eight alleged inmates of the German Odd Fellows' home here was virtually at a standstill to-night. Coroner Dunn was awaiting a report from an alienist, who has under observation in a New York city hospital Fred Moss, the former nurse at the home, who in a recent confession said he was responsible for the deaths by administering poison and anaesthetics. The coroner continued his investigation, but witnesses throw little new light on the case.

HIGH SEAS AT COLON

Heavy Damage Is Done to Breakwater Now Under Construction.

COLON, February 9.—High seas to-day washed away about 1,000 feet of the eastern breakwater under construction here. A trainload of rock-laden cars and two pile drivers were sunk. Fifty men on the trestle were rescued by tugs. The schooner Blanche Pendleton is ashore inside the harbor.

SOLVING LABOR PROBLEM

Wilson Hopes to Find Work for Thousands on Farms.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Plans to meet the problem of labor in the agricultural States during the harvest season were set on foot to-day by Secretary Wilson. Agents of the Department of Labor will co-operate with local authorities in connection with the operation of the new Employment Bureau, and Mr. Wilson hopes to find employment for several hundred thousand men on the farms.

WOULD BUY MONTICELLO

Henry Proposes to Authorize Commission to Pay \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—A resolution authorizing a commission to purchase Monticello, the historic Virginia home of Thomas Jefferson, was introduced to-day by Representative Henry of Texas. The President, Secretary of State, two Senators and two Representatives would compose the commission, which would be authorized to pay \$500,000 for the property.

COURTS INVESTIGATION

Judge Dayton Want Committee to Come to His District.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—A resolution for congressional investigation of charges against Federal District Judge Alston G. Dayton of West Virginia, was adopted to-day by the House. A judicial subcommittee will take testimony. Representative Sutherland, of West Virginia, said Judge Dayton's friends hoped the subcommittee would come to his district and investigate thoroughly, as they were confident the judge was blameless.

WOMEN WIN AGAIN

Senate Amendment May Be Placed Before Pennsylvania Voters.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 9.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution to submit a woman's suffrage amendment to the voters next November. It now goes to the Senate.

MAYOR ORDERS LAW ENFORCED

Policy of Segregation Is Abandoned by City Authorities After Ten Years' Trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSES NOTIFIED

General Orders Given Patrolmen for Suppression of Vice Within and Without District.

Commercialized vice, as it has for years been permitted to exist in Richmond with the tacit consent of the Police Department, acting in pursuance of a generally approved policy of segregation, was officially put under the ban yesterday by an order issued by Mayor Ainslie, directing the Chief of Police to enforce rigidly and at once the laws against all houses of common resort, whether within or without the former segregated district.

The order carries promptly into effect the full recommendation of the Vice Commission on this point. The commission's own language is made part of the Mayor's order, and the Chief of Police is directed to follow it in putting the decree into effect.

TEXT OF MAYOR'S ORDER

TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief of Police Louis Werner was summoned to the Mayor's office at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Ainslie handed him the following communication:

"February 9, 1915.

"Major Louis Werner, Chief of Police, City.

"Sir.—Report No. 1 of the Vice Commission, filed February 5th instant, contains the following recommendation, and you are hereby directed to put the same into effect:

"That the law forbidding assignment-houses, places of commercial vice, including the so-called segregated district, and all other places used for immoral purposes, be at once rigidly enforced, looking to the closing at once of all such places as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the city of Richmond.

"The report disclaims desire or intention to persecute any class, and in this regard it surely reflects the sound and just public opinion of the community. A supplementary order, which with that merely for enforcing the condition confronting us plainly calls, but let it be understood that the practice of commercialized vice will no longer be tolerated; that offenders against the laws in such cases made and provided will be vigorously prosecuted, and that persons likely to be affected thereby shall govern themselves accordingly.

"Respectfully,

(Signed) "GEORGE AINSLIE, Mayor."

CHIEF WERNER TAKES IMMEDIATE ACTION

The chief lost no time in putting the order into effect. He communicated at once with the precinct captain, and the order was transmitted to the force as fast as the relief details went on duty. A supplementary order was issued by Chief Werner, directing immediately instructions to every patrolman, and officer on the force. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon the whole police force had been apprised of the new order.

Proprietors of all houses in the former segregated district were served with notice of the ruling and warned against disobeying the law. Warnings of a similar nature went to houses outside the former district, against which more or less conclusive evidence of immorality were held by the police.

POLICE DISCOVER NO ATTEMPT TO EVADE NEW ORDER

When night fell, Richmond, as far as was known to the police, was without a single house of ill fame. The segregated district, long the target for the arrows of reformers and would-be reformers, had lost its identity. Mayo Street, until the promulgation of the new order, a thoroughfare linked in popular thought with regulated immorality, legally, at least, assumed again its one-time mantle of respectability and became a street of morality imposed from without.

Although the police kept a strict surveillance on the one-time segregated district and will continue to do so, its watchfulness until the present 200 inmates move out, it discovered no attempt to violate the law. The same strict surveillance was maintained over other suspected houses in the city at large. Nowhere did the authorities discover an attempt to evade the new order.

ORDER DOES NOT FORBID CONTINUED RESIDENCE IN CITY

While the order itself merely decrees that henceforth no violations of the laws against immorality will be tolerated in Richmond, and has nothing to say about the continued residence in this city of the 200 women inhabitants of the former segregated district, and of 400 reported as living outside of the district, it virtually means their departure from Richmond. Several proprietors dismantled their resorts yesterday afternoon and sent loads of furniture for shipment or storage, or to other parts of the city.

The promptness with which the Mayor's order followed the Vice Commission's report, which was filed only last Friday, caused considerable surprise yesterday in many quarters. It was the common belief that an order of this character would be issued after a previous warning that would have given the persons identified with the immoral resorts at least a month or two to arrange their affairs preparatory to making their departure.

ORDER EJECTS NO ONE FROM ANY HOUSE

This idea appears to have been held to some degree by the Vice Commission itself. It appeared clear to the Mayor, however, that it was beyond his power to issue a preliminary warning order. The question of allowing the women

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RULE OF CLOTURE SOUGHT IN SENATE

Formal Notice Given of Effort to End Debate on Ship Bill.

ANOTHER ALL-NIGHT SESSION

Wilson Will Not Withdraw Measure, Even if It Means Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Formal notice in writing that he would seek a cloture amendment to the Senate rules to end debate on the administration shipping bill at 2 P. M. February 19, and cause a final vote to be taken three hours later, was given by Senator Reed late to-night when the Senate had been in continuous session for more than thirty-six hours.

Under the rules, the proposed amendment must lay over for "one day," and if this is construed to mean a "legislative day," there can be no action upon it until the Senate adjourns and ends the legislative day of Monday.

WILL FIGHT TO LAST DITCH AGAINST CLOTURE RULE

Senators Gallinger and Smoot vainly made points of order against Senator Reed's notice, and the Republicans generally let it be known that they would fight to the last ditch against an attempt to adopt any form of cloture rule.

Senator McCumber, who had yielded to Senator Reed on the understanding that he would not lose the floor, resumed his speech. Senator Sherman interrupted with some remarks about the bill, whereupon Senator Simmons rose and declared that Senator McCumber had lost the floor. Senator Lea, in the chair, sustained the point of order and gave the floor to the Democrats by recognizing Senator Stone.

He held fast to his decision over a volley of objections and points of order from the Republican side, and refused to grant an appeal from his ruling.

Senator Stone then began an address on the bill, while the Republican Senators retired to the cloak-rooms for a hasty conference.

Senator Fletcher had thrown the Senate into an uproar just before midnight by suddenly demanding an aye and may vote on the pending question, the first of three propositions into which his amendment was broken down to recommit the shipping bill to the Commerce Committee has been divided. The demand was seconded instantly, but a dozen Republicans were on their feet clamoring for recognition before Senator Lea could order the clerk to begin calling the roll.

POSITION IS UNCHANGED AFTER THIRTY-SIX HOURS

In the confusion, Senator McCumber was recognized and began speaking again. Thus, when the Senate had been in session for thirty-six hours, the situation was virtually what it was when the session began on Monday at noon.

Apparently, word had gone out through the city that the Democrats expected to accomplish some parliamentary victory, for the galleries were crowded before the flurry ended.

Administration leaders declared the session might last for a week without interruption. Opposition leaders, however, said an effort would be made to-morrow to break the deadlock.

Republicans were surprised at the strength commanded by the administration forces when Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, moved that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow. They had hoped that Senator Norris, progressive Republican, would not stand with the Democratic majority on the motion. Senator Norris, however, voted against adjournment, as did Senator La Follette. Senator Kenyon voted with the administration forces for the first time since the beginning of the fight. The vote was 48 to 46.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO REPLACE SHIP BILL

Had the opposition alliance forced adjournment, Republicans would have tried to try to displace the bill to-morrow by a motion to take up for consideration the post-office appropriation measure, and such an attempt may yet be made. Should it succeed, administration leaders probably would be unable to get the pending measure before the Senate again before March 4.

In the light of the vote to-night, Democratic leaders were confident their lines would hold, although some Republicans intimated that Senator Norris might soon desert the majority unless the filibuster could be broken and the continued session ended.

After the strenuous all-night session on Monday the day in the Senate was an exciting one, enlivened by parliamentary entanglements and denunciations of proceedings by insurgent Democrats. Senators O'Gorman and Hitchcock assailed the attempt to coerce support of the shipping bill, and both referred to the President's attitude on the measure.

President Wilson took occasion during the day to reassure callers that there was no intention of withdrawing the bill, even if it should be necessary to call an extra session.

ALTERNATIVE PLAN HAS BEEN PROPOSED

If opponents of the bill can prevent a decisive vote for many more days, an alternative plan of getting the bill through has been suggested. The plan would be for House leaders to call up for passage a bill introduced by Senators Weeks early in the session, which passed the Senate, providing for turning over some ships of the navy for mail and commercial service between New York and South American ports. With this bill before the House, it would be part of the plan to attach the ship-purchase bill as an amendment, and to pass the amendment by a special rule. Administration leaders in the Senate would move to concur in House amendments to the Weeks bill, and upon this, it is believed, a recorded vote might be forced.

It is said this plan has been discussed.

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FLAGS HAULED DOWN FROM CONSUL MASTS

BATTLES ARE DESPERATE, BUT WITH NO DECISIVE RESULT

THE Carpathians and the crown land of Bukovina claim most attention in the campaign in the east. Battles in the Carpathian hills are of a desperate character, but without decisive result, while latest reports indicate the withdrawal of the Russian forces in Bukovina. The Austrians claim to have driven the Russians back in the southern district of Bukovina and to have occupied Wam.

In Poland and East Prussia steady fighting continues. The length of the fronts and the vast number of men engaged make it impossible to estimate the value of the small advances or repulses at various points.

In France and Belgium there is comparative calm, although in the Argonne the Germans have made advances. The German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Jagow, explains the recent announcement regarding naval measures to be taken against hostile commercial shipping. He declares that a blockade is intended, and declares that Germany merely has designated the waters in question as a war area, intending to conduct war operations in that region. He urgently warns neutral shipping to avoid the indicated war zone.

As yet, according to Herr von Jagow, Germany has received no

protest from neutral states concerning the admiralty's action. Copenhagen reports, however, that the Scandinavian countries and Holland are arranging for common action with regard to the German proclamation.

In the Russian Duma, Premier Goremykin made the announcement that the Russian army, notwithstanding all its losses, was stronger than ever. The Foreign Minister, M. Sazonov, called attention to the new financial and economic conditions between the allies, which, he said, "will materially assist in bringing the struggle to a successful end."

Referring to the entrance of Turkey into the war, the Foreign Minister significantly remarked that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier "would bring Russia to a nearer solution of the political and economic problem bound up with the question of Russia's access to the open sea."

By way of Amsterdam, it is reported that the German commander at Bruges, Belgium, has ordered all the consulates to haul down their flags and remove the coats of arms. This adds the report, they have done.

CENTRE THEIR EFFORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

National Prohibition Leaders Will Strive to Put Bay State on "Dry" Side.

PREPARE FOR 1916 BATTLE

In Alabama Bill Limiting Person to One Quart of Liquor a Month Becomes Law—No More Drinks With Sunday Meals in New York.

BOSTON, MASS., February 9.—Preliminary to a general campaign in 1916 for national prohibition, the National Committee of the Prohibition party will concentrate its activities on Massachusetts this year, according to an announcement to-day by the State committee of that party. Prohibition leaders already have started preparations for the election in this State next fall, it was said. A fund of \$10,000 is to be used in the State campaign.

Limited to Quart a Month.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 9.—Delivery of more than one quart of whisky or other intoxicating liquor in a month to any one person in Alabama will be prohibited after June 30, under the Deason anti-shiping bill, which became effective to-day. The measure became a law automatically, having remained unsigned by Governor Henderson for seven days after its passage by the Legislature.

A bill which would prohibit newspapers in Alabama from publishing liquor advertisements was returned to the Legislature with the Governor's veto. It has been made the special order of business on Wednesday.

No Liquor With Sunday Meals.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 9.—Sales of liquor in hotels with Sunday meals would be prohibited by a bill introduced in the Legislature to-day. For twenty years the State has permitted serving of liquor with meals on Sunday.

Senate Passes "Dry" Bill.

DENVER, COL., February 9.—The administration State-wide prohibition bill was passed on third reading in the Senate to-day, 27 to 4. It now goes to the House.

The measure prohibits interstate and intrastate shipment of liquor for sale or gift, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

SMALLPOX IN LEGISLATURE

Outbreak of Disease Causes Assembly to Adjourn for Two Days.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., February 9.—An outbreak of smallpox in the Arizona Legislature forced both houses to adjourn for two days to-day while the Assembly chambers are being fumigated. Samuel Briscoe, a Representative, and W. R. Lanier, reading clerk, are ill of the disease. Many legislators had visited Briscoe before his ailment was diagnosed as smallpox.

Governor Hunt was among those who were exposed to the contagion. He shook hands with Briscoe. The Governor, most of the legislators and a number of other State officers were vaccinated to-day.

CONFUSION IN WIRELESS

Agreement Reached With British Cruisers for Better Service.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—An arrangement to eliminate confusion in wireless operations in and about the Panama Canal Zone by the American shore stations and British cruisers, was made to-day at a conference between Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and officials of the State and Navy Departments. Certain hours will be set aside for the warships.

As a result of indiscriminate sending, neither the ships nor the shore stations recently have been able to handle messages satisfactorily.

VIOLENCE IS USED IN CARRYING OUT GERMAN ORDERS

Protests Are Made Against Action, but Commander Is Adamant.

CONSULS ARE COMPELLED TO SURRENDER ALL ARMS

Foreign Officials at Bruges Also Forced to Remove Coats of Arms.

EVEN TURKEY COMPLAINS

Use of Flags and Submarine Blockade Overshadow News of Fighting.

AMSTERDAM, February 9 (via London).—The Telegraaf to-day publishes a dispatch saying that the German commander at Bruges, Belgium, ordered all the consulates there to haul down their flags and remove their coats of arms.

The consuls, the dispatch adds, including the representative of Turkey, protested, but the order was enforced. In some cases with violence, and, in addition, the consuls were compelled to surrender all their arms.

ACTUAL FIGHTING IS OVERSHADOWED

LONDON, February 9.—Germany's threatened submarine blockade of the waters around the British Isles and France, and the question of the use of neutral flags by merchant ships belonging to belligerents, to-day continued to overshadow in the public mind in England and in the neutral countries of Europe the news from the theatres of war.

Greece has replied to the German memorandum to the effect that she expects Greek ships to be protected by the regulations governing navigation on the high seas and coasts not effectively blockaded, while Holland and the Scandinavian countries are taking steps for joint action.

The American steamer Wilhelmina, with grain aboard, for Hamburg, has arrived at Falmouth. It was thought possible she had been ordered there by one of the British patrol ships, as the British government had announced it intended to prevent her from proceeding to Germany, and would submit the question of her cargo to a prize court.

A Falmouth dispatch, however, says the captain of the Wilhelmina declared he had proceeded to that port of his own free will.

Outside of these questions of international law, the chief interest lies in fighting in the east, operations in the west having lapsed into a period of calm, with only a few small engagements on narrow fronts, which can have little effect on the campaign as a whole.

TROOPS ARE TRANSFERRED TO MEET RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

In the east the Germans, checked in their efforts to break the Russian line before Warsaw, have transferred many troops to East Prussia to meet the Russian offensive there. This offensive threatens to drive a wedge between Tilsit and Insterburg, and so, to turn the fortified position in the extremely difficult country of the Mazurian Lakes.

If this movement succeeds the Russians would overrun a considerable part of East Prussia, and again would be on their way to Königsberg and Danzig.

The campaign in the Carpathians and in Galicia is not so easy to follow, as official reports are sparing in information. It is evident, however, that while the Russian offensive in the western theatre has been pushed with strength and has proved partially successful, it has been met by stronger opposition in the eastern passes, with the result that the Russians have been compelled to fall back in Bukovina. They have repeatedly done this, only to give the Austrians battle when they debouched from the Russian end of the passes, and it is presumed that this is their intention now.

Operations are on so large and complicated a scale that it may be weeks before any definite decision is reached.

INTERESTING STRATEGIC PROBLEM IN EASTERN AREA

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PETROGRAD, February 9.—One of the most interesting strategic positions of the war has yet produced is developing rapidly in Southwest Galicia and Bukovina. The latter province forms a wedge driven in between the southeastern extremity of the Carpathian ridge and the Rumanian frontier. Until a day or two ago it was almost entirely in the hands of the Russians, who, for some distance, occupied the actual boundary line separating it from Transylvania and Hungary.

By their advance toward Nadvorna and Kalomea, which is being made in great force, the Austro-German armies threaten the Russians operating in this quarter with the alternative of isolation or the complete evacuation of Bukovina.

On the other hand, the Russians, who are progressing victoriously through the Dukla, Meze-Laborch and Uszok Passes, in their turn menace the enemy's forces for a distance of nearly 100 miles.

This Austro-German advance is dependent upon the railway which joins